

plated in this agreement accelerates the pace at which other countries develop a capability to produce and deploy the weapons systems which will carry nuclear warheads. Nothing convinces us that this capability does not breed its own desires for nuclear weapons, desires which may or may not be satisfied by the participation in a jointly owned and controlled weapons system. If they are not satisfied by that prospect, then our efforts to stimulate and direct the nuclear policies of our allies will have been worse than fruitless. If the MLF is initially attractive to would-be atomic powers, there is still no guarantee that it will be enduringly satisfactory to them, just as there is no assurance at all that it will not be provocative to our adversary.

Mr. Speaker, I introduce, for an appropriate reference, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that this agreement should not be adopted, and under permission granted, I include the text of the resolution at this point in my remarks:

H. CON. RES. 354

Concurrent resolution expressing the disapproval of Congress of the agreement entitled "Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Cooperation Regarding Atomic Information", submitted to Congress by the President on June 30, 1964

Whereas on June 30, 1964, the President submitted to Congress an agreement entitled "Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Cooperation Regarding Atomic Information", concluded under authority of section 144(b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 85-479; and

Whereas section 123(d) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 85-479, provides that the agreement shall go into effect without further action by Congress after a period of sixty days (as defined by the Act) from the date on which it was submitted to Congress and referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, unless during that period Congress passes a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it does not favor the proposed agreement; and

Whereas it has not been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Congress that this agreement, superseding a 1955 agreement with the same parties and supplemented by bilateral accords with nine NATO countries, is essential to the military mission of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

Whereas it has not been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Congress that this agreement would not aid and abet the development of an independent nuclear capability by NATO member countries which do not now have such a capability; and

Whereas it has not been demonstrated to the satisfaction of Congress that this agreement would not contribute to the negotiation, conclusion, and execution of a multilateral agreement establishing a nuclear weapons system jointly owned and controlled by some or all NATO member countries; and

Whereas it is the sense and understanding of Congress that said multilateral nuclear weapons system should be undertaken by the United States only after full and open debate and with the affirmative concurrence of Congress or two-thirds of the Senate; and

Whereas it is the sense of Congress that any and all of the above considerations are paramount to the objective of bringing the 1955 NATO nuclear information agreement into conformity with the amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 made by Public Law 85-479; and

Whereas Congress is mindful of the resolution by the United Nations General Assembly in its 1959 session, calling on the atomic powers to avoid further dissemination of nuclear weapons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress does not favor the adoption of the agreement entitled "Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Cooperation Regarding Atomic Information", submitted to Congress by the President on June 30, 1964.

Mr. Speaker, in closing let me direct the attention of the Members to the RECORD of July 23, at page 16131, where the text of the proposed agreement, the 1955 agreement it would supersede, and the various letters of transmittal are set out. The declassified transcript of the executive hearings held July 30 on this agreement is, unfortunately, unavailable to those not members of the Joint Committee.

VIOLATION OF PASSPORT REGULATIONS TO CUBA

(Mr. MURPHY of New York (at the request of Mr. LONG of Louisiana) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have written to the Attorney General today asking him to prosecute to the maximum all 84 students who violated our passport regulations by traveling to Cuba. I pointed out in my correspondence that passports clearly state that they are not valid for travel in Communist China, Korea, or Vietnam, or in Albania or Cuba. The passports further state that a person who travels to or in the listed countries may be liable to prosecution under section 1185, title 8, United States Code, and section 1544, title 18, United States Code.

I note that 3 of this group of 84 are being called before the House Un-American Activities Committee to investigate the source, intentions, and instigations of this trip. It may be noted that the group was invited by the Federation of University Students in Cuba, coordinated by an American organization called the Students Committee for Travel to Cuba.

It is my sincere hope that the U.S. press, TV, and radio does not extend excess coverage to these traitors to the principles of America. It seems that lately these pink martyrs are clamoring for newspaper and TV exposure as part of their clarion call to communism.

Upon the conclusion of the trials in Brooklyn of the students who visited Cuba last year and who are now awaiting trial for "conspiring illegally to promote a Cuban trip" I will introduce legislation to bring home the lesson learned in all of our grammar schools of the "Man Without a Country."

Let us never lose sight of the fact that we are in a state of national emergency at the present time and that to permit this type of cold war treason is to deny those Americans who have fought and died for our democracy on the hot war battlefields.

LET'S WIN THE COLD WAR

(Mr. ASHBROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the New York Daily News carried an excellent editorial in its Monday, August 17, 1964 edition entitled "Let's Win the Cold War." The editorial praises the new book published by the American Security Council entitled "Peace and Freedom Through Cold War Victory."

I have read this excellent 128-page book and I heartily recommend it to everyone who is interested in a change in policy which will stop the Communist advances throughout the world. It can be obtained from the American Security Council Press, 320 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., 60610. The editorial follows:

LET'S WIN THE COLD WAR

"Our central recommendation is that the United States adopt a national objective of victory in the cold war. Unless the United States adopts an affirmative cold war policy, it will continue to lose the cold war in the same way that a football team would lose if it were prohibited from crossing the 50-yard line."

The quotation is from a remarkable book published a few days ago by the National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council: "Peace and Freedom Through Cold War Victory"; American Security Council Press, 320 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., 60610; 128 pages, \$1.95.

This American Security Council is a highly impressive privately financed outfit, with a distinguished list of members, officers, and cooperating universities and organizations.

The strategy committee which got out this book, after 2 years' study, includes such men as Gen. Mark W. Clark, Adm. Ben Moreell, Robert Morris, Dr. Edward Teller, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, and Gen. Robert E. Wood.

These men and their colleagues realize that communism is out to enslave the entire human race, and never has dropped or watered down that determination. Hence, any idea of a free-world compromise with communism is idiotic.

The comrades don't compromise. They merely wiggle and wangle, bemuse and befuddle, in hope of so weakening the free world that it will eventually fall of its own flabby weight into their hands.

So, says the American Security Council, let's fight the cold war with the realization that you can't compromise with Reds, and let's get cracking without further delay.

Some concrete first steps are outlined most appetizingly in this book.

CRACKDOWN ON CASTRO

For one, the Security Council urges what it calls affirmative action on Castro-Khrushchev Cuba.

The United States, it says, should "declare the entire Western Hemisphere to be a peace zone, with all Communist war material, including fuel, declared to be contraband."

This would mean a real blockade of Cuba, and a sudden cutoff of the great bulk of its trade with both our friends and our enemies.

After that, the Security Council says, we should help in setting up a free Cuban government, to mount a massive guerrilla war against Castro inside Cuba, with the United States furnishing a lot of the war material.

This country is urged, too, to adopt a positive policy in South Vietnam, with the object of winning the war against the Viet Reds as soon as possible. That would call primarily for bombing the sources and supply

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lines for war material in North Vietnam and Laos.

President Johnson made a stab at this with the North Vietnam air strikes of August 5, but then he pulled back.

The American Security Council also wants to strengthen NATO enormously, by treating the combined European nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "as a full partner rather than as a satellite."

WHY NOT VICTORY?

That would mean giving this partner possession and control of nuclear weapons for its own self-defense, and for cracking back swiftly if attacked by Soviet Russia (or anybody else).

These are only a few of the win-the-cold-war measures outlined and powerfully urged in this striking, dramatic and deadly earnest book sponsored by a crowd of Americans who are fed to the teeth with seeing their beloved country lose round after round in the cold war—and lose unnecessarily.

It isn't as if we were a weak nation that had to knuckle under to bullies. We are the most powerful nation on earth today, and by acting our size and strength we can stay strong and almost invulnerable indefinitely.

By acting small and playing weak, we invite conquest and enslavement.

For the book discussed herein, we wish a circulation mounting rapidly into the millions—and a swift adoption in official Washington of most of the plans blueprinted by the book's backers.

Let's stop losing the cold war, and stop in a hurry.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ADDITIONAL PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order tomorrow that the atomic energy bill under discussion a few minutes ago, S. 3075, may be brought up under a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

THE MONETARY POWERS MUST BE SUBJECT TO THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, when the Founding Fathers drew up our Constitution, they wisely placed the monetary powers, along with the taxing and spending powers, squarely in the hands of Congress, where they could be directly controlled by the people. History has taught many times that the power to regulate and control money, like the power to declare war and to levy taxes, is fundamental to the public welfare. The only proper safeguard is to keep this vast power subject to the will and vigilance of a free and alert citizenry.

The Congress has failed to bear this responsibility, although it is clearly imposed upon us by the Constitution. We have farmed out this fundamental sovereign power to the Federal Reserve System, an institution which is not a truly public agency at all and has many close ties to private commercial bankers. The Federal Reserve is answerable neither to the President nor to the Congress. In

fact, it has become a fourth branch of Government, in violation of basic constitutional principles.

The Federal Reserve and commercial banks have been delegated by the American people probably the greatest responsibility in the free world next to control of the hydrogen bomb. They have been given the power to create the people's money and to fix both its volume and its cost.

RECENT INVESTIGATION REVEALS NEED FOR BASIC REFORM

The Domestic Finance Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee has just completed the most exhaustive study of our Federal Reserve System that has even been held. And the majority members of the subcommittee have unanimously concluded that basic reforms are needed to restore to the people of this Nation control over their monetary affairs.

Moreover, it is obvious to me and the majority of the subcommittee that the violation of constitutional principles involved here is not merely a question of empty legal right. Quite the reverse. A high price is being exacted from the people of this country, day in and day out, because Congress has been asleep at the switch and permitted the big bankers of the Nation to dominate the Federal Reserve System, and thereby to control our money supply, in secrecy, and completely apart from the regular conduct of the U.S. Government. And that high price can be measured in terms of tight money and unnecessarily high interest rates, and, in turn, higher Government spending and debt, lower private investment, slower economic growth, and higher unemployment in all population groups and especially among persons not readily employed because they lack skills. This is tribute exacted from the American public to maintain this expensive anachronism.

I say "anachronism," Mr. Speaker, because, although a big word, it is the most appropriate. It means a carry-over from times past, something out of keeping with the present. The Fed is anachronistic because there is no room in a modern democracy for private exercise of public power. In more primitive and less democratic days, and even today in less democratic countries, great power—including power over money—has been wielded by small private groups and dictators, and always with bad results. But it is unsound and actually dangerous that in the United States today we permit the volume of money and interest rates, and thereby the course of our economy, to be controlled by essentially a private institution not answerable to the people.

The Federal Reserve is above the Government and above the people. I do not know if this state of affairs is communistic. I do not know if it is fascistic but, Mr. Speaker, I do know it is not the way of a democracy in the world of today.

FEDERAL RESERVE AND COMMERCIAL BANKS HAVE MONOPOLY POWER TO CREATE MONEY

The Congress has given a monopoly of the power to create money to the Fed and the commercial banks. They, and

they alone, exercise this power and it is the creation and management of money that determines, in large measure, wages prices, employment, the Government's deficit and debt, and the prosperity and well-being of the entire Nation. Immediately, monetary policy controls interest rates. Higher interest is the constant companion of tighter money. The two go together like the sides of a coin, and with the coming of tighter money and higher interest rates, the economy slumps. We have had three recessions since the Fed declared its independence of the U.S. Government in 1951, and each one was preceded by tighter money and higher interest rates. In our economy the creation of money is tied to the creation of debt, and when people cannot borrow—or have to pay too high a price to borrow—they cut down their business operations and production shrinks. There is less spending, and so, less work. Employment falls, deficits and debts rise at all levels of government, business prosperity wants and our overall economic growth and well-being are diminished.

The only people who benefit from tighter money and higher interest rates are certain bankers. This is not strange, for while interest is everyone else's expense, it is a banker's income, and they are just like wage earners and storekeepers—they would like to make as much as possible. The only difference, and it is a tremendous one, is that bankers do not have the competition that the storekeepers and manufacturers and wage earners have that keeps down their take. Entry into the banking business is franchised and, furthermore, bankers have a monopoly on the creation of money. To top it off, being able to dominate the Federal Reserve System, they have had things all their own way, particularly for the last 12 years.

HOW CONTROL IS EXERCISED

You see, the bankers, particularly the big ones in New York who run the show, have found the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They found it many years ago when they finally succeeded in getting control of that secretive and powerful little organization that controls the shutoff valve on the money supply and therefore interest rates. I mean the Open Market Committee. It is this group, operating in secret every 3 weeks, that decides our economic fate. The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee, which might more appropriately be called the Closed Market Committee, because it meets in secret, has tremendous power over every man, woman and child in America. It can halve or double the spending power of every American with one blow. And who controls the policy of this Open Market Committee? Bankers, especially the big New York Wall Street banks, influence the decisions of the Open Market Committee, and especially its day-to-day actions right there in the New York money market where the Committee's orders are actually carried out.

Central in that controlling group is a New York banker, Mr. Alfred Hayes, president of the Federal Reserve Bank